marks that the only sinistral Ampullaria of which he had heard was that described by Nevill as A. globosa subvar. sinistrorsa. A sinistral A. conica was noticed by Miss E. J. Letson in Nautilus XI, p. 33. Through the kindness of Mr. W. F. Webb of Rochester N. Y., I have lately received a fine sinistral specimen of Ampullaria ampullacea (L.). It is a fresh, beautifully colored example, wholly without erosion and measures 68 mm. in height by 59.5 mm. in diameter. It was collected at Manuquid, Sarsogon, Luzon.—Bryant Walker.

Valvata tricarinata perconfusa n. n.—I find that in 1897 Westerlund, (Ann. Mus. St. Petersb., p. 130), described a Siberian species as Valvata confusa. I would therefore change the name of the variety of V. tricarinata that I described as var. confusa, in 1902 (Naut. XV. p. 124), to var. perconfusa.

The Ponsonby Collection has been obtained by Dr. Bryant Walker. It contains 7,500 named species and varieties, represented by 12,500 lots. Mr. Fulton, who inventoried it, says: "probably the finest and most complete series of Helicoids ever collected by one individual."

An Arboreal Polygyra.—At the beginning of April, taking advantage of the short spring vacation, Mrs. Cockerell went to the Brownsville region of Texas in search of bees and flowers. The bees collected include four new species and a subspecies, and two species new to the U. S. Incidentally, snails, were obtained, and from San Benito come Praticolella berlandieriana, Polygyra texasiana, etc. The specimens of P. texasiana are mostly dead shells and of the ordinary form and size, but in the epiphytic Tillandsias on the trees occured a peculiar small variety, with max. diam. 7.3 to 8 mm.; pale brown color, strongly ribbed above, striate beneath. I opened the base of one, and there is no trace of a columellar tubercle such as occurs in P. mooreana. This small arboreal race may be called P. texasiana tillandsiæ, nov. Type no. 116250 A. N. S.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.